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[Vol. 27.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

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CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

ALL persons having any unsettled business with either of the estates of Abijah Brooks or Jacob Constant, late of Clarke county, dec. are requested to come forward and adjust the same—those having legal demands will receive payment, and those indebted to either will be so good as to pay off their dues respectively as further indulgence cannot be given.

THO: SCOTT, Adm'r.
near Strode's road.

October 8, 1813.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

For the relief of Willet Warne.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Willet Warne, who is confined in prison in the city of Philadelphia, on a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment: *Provided*, however, that any estate, real or personal, which the said Willet Warne may hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Georg Lyon.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised and required to pay to George Lyon, a clerk in the Patent Office, a compensation at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, from the time his salary was discontinued until the end of the present year, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

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BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Joshua Dorsey, who is now confined in the jail of Baltimore county, in the state of Maryland, on a judgment obtained against him, in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment: *Provided*, however, that any estate, real or personal, which the said Joshua Dorsey may have or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy any judgment obtained against him by the United States, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged: *And provided*, also, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to discharge, or affect the liability of any co- obligor, that may have been bound with the said Joshua Dorsey, for the payment of any money to the United States.

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Others of their boats and carried into captivity, into bondage, to work and fight in their king's big boats; that there they were whipped and flogged like dogs by the great king's servants and could not get away for a dozen years, to visit their women and children and their native land—they were called damned Yankee rascals and put to death for the least offence: and now compelled to fight against their own country—that the great king had long given orders for every American ship and cargo to come into his ports and pay a duty for liberty to go out and trade on the great waters—that he was determined not to quit the practice of stealing the American sailors, as he declared he must have men for his numerous big boats—that he would not return those he had taken, nor the thousand ships and cargoes—but had sent out his servants and warriors in his big boats with orders to sink, burn and destroy, and also land and plunder the people on the bay and rivers; till the Americans consented to obey the great king and his servants, consented to allow of the tribute, of the bondage and future robbery of their sailors, and every thing else, of course the great king ordered in his future councils.

That the American government had pocketed all these insults and robberies for many years, only remonstrated—being afraid of the great king and his warriors, they would not defend their brethren; however at last when the great king's servants repeatedly declared that no stop would be put to the king's plundering orders—they were in self-defence, (seeing all in danger) compelled to retaliate on the great king and his servants by waging war also—and what shows the abject character of this people is that when it was put to vote in their national Council, about a third of both houses have declared their desire to submit to all the great king had done or would do; and would not venture to retaliate on him, and declared it useless and unjust; and several of the E. States have determined not to go to the expense of meddling in the war to defend their nation against the rapine and plunder of the servants of the old king—saying that in time of war they would be deprived of getting their usual supply of molasses and cod-fish; and some were afraid it would injure their profits of trading in blankets and toys, they used to purchase of the subjects of the old king, which they valued higher than the liberty and lives of their brethren, or the property of their fellow-citizens on the sea. How after such a statement, which you all know to be a true one, will any one of the brave warriors of this independent Creek nation, now in council, vote for taking away the life of any of his brave brethren, to appease such an abject, mean, degraded people as the Americans for the loss of some of their old squaws, children or men. A people who have allowed for years a foreign nation to steal away their brethren, and use them worse than dogs in bondage, who have suffered themselves to be stolen in time of peace, by pirates, and near one thousand of their big boats and cargoes, allowed the murder of their brothers and friends, and who after many years of such treatment, after all hope of redress is at an end, after treaties are made and then immediately broke, after all these things, near two thirds of their Congress and the President declare for retaliation or war, a very great proportion of their rulers and people will not assist—but rather speak well of the great king and his servants, and wish to submit to him and abuse their own government—Ought we to compare our honest patriotic Creek warriors and people to such base, servile Americans; ought we to punish the Creeks for killing these base people? Rather let us join with the Canada warriors, servants of the great king, and subdue these timid servile Americans, who prefer submission to bravely defending their country—and who of course do not deserve to be free and independent, or to be treated like men, but only as slaves. Could this Creek nation allow any other people to steal away our brethren into bondage to be whipt like dogs; our property to be stolen, and not join our government to a man in getting redress and revenge when they should once make the determination?

The other party then in reply answered, that what had been advanced was too true—but since the misled of the American people had time to think for themselves, they had at their elections confirmed the determination of their great Council and President to defend and retaliate or make war till they got redress—and that every day as true information got among the people, they were getting more unanimous—that there were many of the subjects and servants of the old king come over the big water and were living among the Americans to trade with them, and to mislead them, and they were very cunning fellows, and had been sent to divide the people—and had published daily many artful talks in their newspapers, which were also under pay of the great king, to poison the minds of the Americans against their own government and to pain the old king as a very honest and religious man, wishing "no essential injury to any,"—that very likely many bad Americans were purchased like Arnold, in the last war, to help the old king to bring back his old colonies—that also there were many ambitious Americans anxious to have their present free government overthrown, to copy the old king's government of nobles. That all these and the stories of the last war were united, but the great body of the

Americans were honest, brave and true to their country; and would prove to the traitors & to the old king, that although they were religiously fond of peace, and after a thirty years' peace that though all their warriors were either old or dead, yet they were determined to teach their sons the art of war, and would defend their liberties and their property—that the great king's warriors, being always at war, might the first year have the advantage, owing to their experienced veteran troops, but that the bravery of the Americans would, with practice, overcome all their enemies as in last war—that already the great boats of the king were always beaten by them, although commanded by experienced warriors—and finally, the character of the Americans, though traduced and vilified, would appear in a few years to great advantage—and their enemies and the world have to do them justice in future, as they would become also a warlike and an armed and a powerful people—he would, therefore, vote to save the honor of the Creek nation, by continuing at peace with the Americans—and therefore, have the murderers of the whites punished with death.

This determination was agreed on by the Council, and since that these warriors who had murdered the whites on the Ohio, were shot—After that the party of the unfriendly Indians have increased, and have revenged their deaths by killing some of the opposite party—and war has commenced between that divided nation—the friendly ones have called on the Americans for protection, proving to be the weaker party."

THE PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

I regret the continuance of the war with the United States of America.

My desire to establish between the two countries those friendly relations so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated, but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British Empire.

This flimsy pretext is to gull the people of England into a belief that he cannot be at peace with America, without some sacrifice of the maritime rights of Great Britain, and thereby engage them to co-operate in a vigorous prosecution of the war. Unhappy people, to be governed by a prince that can thus resort to the most unwarrantable deception and bare-faced falsehood, to procure their support in the unrighteous war he is waging against America! What rights do we ask him to surrender? None. What do we ask, to be at peace with England? Nothing but that she cease to rob us of our property on the ocean, the common highway of nations, in the prosecution of a fair, legal commerce that has been acknowledged legal by all nations, from time almost immemorial; and that they cease to enslave our citizens, dragging them from on board our vessels, and compelling them to fight her battles. Let her cease from these acts of lawless violence and outrage against our citizens and commerce; let her restore our captive citizens that she holds in slavery, make reparation for past injuries, and give suitable assurances for the future, and there will, on the part of America, be no obstacle to a peace.

A fair, honorable peace, to both countries, is the object of the war; and whenever that can be obtained, America can have no objection in a further prosecution of it.

We want not the sacrifice of the smallest of her rights to be at peace with Great Britain. We want nothing but justice; that she shall forbear to trample on our rights, to embezzle our property, and to deprive our citizens of their liberty. In short, we want nothing but what a due sense of honor and justice would urge her freely to grant; but the speech is calculated for the region in which it is to act, for a people whose leading trait of character is loyalty and implicit confidence in their rulers.—Whig.

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

AMERICAN PERRY;

A SONG.

TUNE.—Abraham Newland.

Bold BARCLAY one day
To PROCTOR did say,
"I'm tir'd of Jamaica and Sherry;
So let us go down
To that new floating town,
And get some American PERRY."

O cheap American Perry! Most pleasant American Perry!

We need only all
Bear down, knock and call,
And we'll have the American Perry?

The landlady's kind,
Weak, simple and blind:
We'll soon be triumphantly merry!
We've cash in the locker,
Our custom shall shock her!

And we'll soon get a taste of her Perry!

O, American Perry! The sparkling American Perry!

No trouble we'll find
Your orders to mind:

So away American PERRY!

All ready for play,
They got under way,

With hearts light and right voluntary.

But when they came there,

They quickly did stare

At the taste of American Perry!

O, the American Perry! Sparkling American Perry!

How great the deception,

When such a reception,

They met from American PERRY!

They thought such a change
Was undoubtedly strange,
And ruined their unlucky vagary—

"Your liquor's too hot!

Keep it still in the pot!

Oh! Cook your American Perry!

O, this American Perry! Fiery American Perry!

By all that is evil,
It's a dose for the devil!
Oh! Curse your American PERRY!

Full surely they knew
The scrape would not do:
They would ruin his majesty's ferry,
So they tried to turn tail,

With a rag of a sail,
And quit this American Perry!

O, the American Perry! Flashing American Perry!

But the crossing the lake

Was all a mistake,

They had swallowed so much of the PERRY!

Then BARCLAY exclaimed,

"I cannot be blamed,
For well I've defended each wherry—

My men are so drunk,
And some do defect—

If I strike to American Perry?

O, this American Perry! Thundering American Perry!

Such hot distillation,
Would fuddle our nation,

Should it taste the American PERRY?

The stuff did so bruise
His staggering crews,

That some with their feet were unware!

While some had their brains

Knock'd out for their pains,

By this shocking American Perry!

O, American Perry! Outrageous American Perry!

Old tough British tars,
All cover'd with scars,

Capsized by American Perry!

The Indians on shore

Made a horrible roar,

And left every ground-nut and berry,

Then scamper'd away,

For no relish had they

For a dose of American Perry!

O, American Perry! Confounding American Perry!

While general PROCTOR,
Look'd on like a doctor,

At the deadly American PERRY!

The Briton was sick,

Being PEAR'd to the quick,

And his vessels were quite fragmentary.

So scolding his luck,

He prudently struck

To a stream of American Perry!

O, American Perry! Persevering American Perry!

A whole British fleet,

Ship to ship, has been beat

By an American Commodore—PERRY!

On American ground,

Where such spirit is found,

Let us toast deep the HEROES OF ERIE!

And never forget

Those whose life's sun did set

By the side of their commodore PERRY!

O, brave American Perry! Triumphant American Perry!

Let us ever remember

THE TENTH OF SEPTEMBER!

When a FLEET struck to Commodore PERRY!

Foreign Intelligence.

From London papers to August 27, received at the office of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, by the Robert Burns.

LONDON, August 20.

The Crown Prince of Sweden was, during the armistice, fired at from Custrin, while reviewing some troops in that neighborhood, and the shot fell within 30 yards of him. The Cosacks would have cut off a great number of troops who were at work outside the walls, but the Crown Prince would not allow it; and a satisfactory explanation is said to have taken place.

AUGUST 21.

According to accounts, war has re-commenced. A traveller just arrived says, that on the 17th the bombardment of Stettin again commenced.

AUGUST 22.

A messenger has just arrived from Reichenbach with the news that Austria declared war against France on the 10th inst. On the 13th, in the morning, the whole of the army was put in motion. Head-quarters were removed to Prague, to which place the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and lord Cathcart were gone. We are assured that official intelligence of this event has been received.

Gen. Moreau sailed from Ystadt on the 4th inst. and by accounts received had a favorable wind to Stralsund, where he would be met by the Crown Prince of Sweden, the latter having purposely left Berlin to receive his old friend. No doubt something grand will soon be done by those two great military men.

Head-Quarters, at Oranienburg, Aug. 13.

BULLETIN.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince arrived here yesterday, and has fixed his head-quarters at this place. The united army of Northern Germany, of which his Royal Highness has the command, occupies the following positions:

A part of the 4th Prussian corps d'armee, which forms his reserve, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Count Tauenzien, has its head-quarters at Muncheberg, and stretches its right wing towards Berlin.

The 4th Prussian corps d'armee, under Lieut. Gen. Von Bulow, has its head-quarters at Berlin, and in conjunction with Count Tauenzien's corps.

The Swedish army, commanded by Field Marshal Count Von Steindl, is assembling in the vicinity of Oranienburg, with his right near Spandau. The head-quarters are here. The first Swedish division is under the command of L. Gen. Skoidebrand, and the second under that of Major Gen. Baron Posse. This last division, together with a separate brigade, detached from the third division, forms a corps commanded by Lieut. Baron Sandels. The whole Swedish force is in the centre of the allied army. The right wing consists of Russian troops, under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Winzingerode, whose head-quarters are at Brandenburg. Lieut. Gen. Count Vorworn's corps belong to this wing, with his head-quarters at Potsdam.

A Prussian corps under Major General Herschfeldt, is in front of Magdeburg. It is connected by its left wing with the Russian army, and by its right with the corps of observation on the Lower Elbe, under Lieut. Gen. Count Walmeden; its head-quarters are at Schwerin, and its advanced posts reach from Lenzen to Lessau, and the centre towards Lubeck. Lieut. Gen. Baron Von Vagesack belongs to this corps d'armee; he has under his command 3000 Swedish troops, 3000 Prussians, and 3000 Mecklenburgers.

Separate corps, belonging to Count Tauenzien's army, blockade Custrin and Stettin.

Major Gen. Gibel has landed at Stralsund, with a corps of 3000 English troops.

Gen. Baron Adlercreutz is at the head of the general staff, of the united army of the

north of Germany, and has under him the Major Gen. Baron Tarvast, and Count Gustav Loewenhielm, as Adjutant General to receive and forward orders.

The army is so disposed, that within one day's march and a half upwards of 30,000 men can be in the line.

"Whilst his Royal Highness on the 11th inst. in the forenoon, was reviewing his troops which are blockading Stettin, and causing them to manoeuvre, and at the same time to threaten the fortress works, a howitzer was pointed at his royal highness; the grenade fell 30 paces behind him, and burst. His royal highness, who discovered some French soldiers creeping forwards before outer works, and whom the Cossacks, after the shot had taken place from the fortress, were on the point of attacking, caused the French commandant to be called to him and who accordingly appeared before his royal highness, accompanied by a Commissary at War. The Crown Prince mildly stated to him, that the Commanding officer in Fort Prussia had broken the truce, and fired on his royal highness's escort, and added, I might make you all prisoners of war, were I to command the cavalry to attack you, and you could not defend yourselves, being without arms. The officer made excuses, and expressed his sorrow for the accident. After his royal highness had conversed with him a short time he retired. The French soldiers expressed their hearty wishes for the restoration of peace, and to see an end put to the calamities of war.

"To judge from the preparations of the allies at Stettin, it is to be expected that the fortress will be stormed on the conclusion of the armistice. By the zeal and industry of those officers who have the charge of supplying the army with provisions, it has not as yet suffered any deficiency. The number of sick is very trifling."

From the London Courier, August 27.

Austria declares against France—rupture of the armistice—renewal of hostilities.

At length the great question is decided—The Armistice has been broken, and hostilities have been renewed; renewed too with the accession of Austria to the great cause. This most important intelligence was brought last night by two Gottenburg Mails, and a Mail from Heligoland. On the 10th, the six days' notice of the renewal of hostilities was given, and the determination of Austria was made known.—On the 13th the whole Austrian army in Bohemia was put in motion, and the Austrian head-quarters were removed to Prague. Of the first operations in Silesia, or on the Bohemian frontiers, we have not yet received any details; but we have the French official account of the first actions near Hamburg—D

loss on both sides. On the 30th Lord Wellington attacked Soult, who was entirely defeated, with the loss of TWENTY THOUSAND men, in killed, wounded & prisoners, and ALL their baggage, public and private. Our loss in killed and wounded is from 4 to 5000 men. The remains of Soult's army dispersed in all directions, were followed by Lord Wellington into France, where he had been three days when the Prince of Orange left Head Quarters.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1813.

OBITUARY.

It falls to our lot this day to record the death of our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, GEN. CHARLES SCOTT, who expired on Friday last, in the 74th year of his age, after a lingering illness of some months.

The unbounded philanthropy of Gen. SCOTT, united with that social disposition which so strongly marked his private life, will cause his memory to be held in sacred remembrance by his numerous friends and acquaintances. But the services which he has performed for the Republic, in the revolutionary war, in the various Indian wars to the West and N. West, and whilst governor of the state of Kentucky, have erected for him a monument in the recollection of his countrymen as durable as the Republic itself, and more magnificent than brass or marble.

¶ A funeral procession of the citizens and volunteer corps will be formed in this place on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in honor of the deceased. If the weather is unfavourable, it will be postponed till the next fair day.

DIED—In Louisiana near St. Mary's Parish on the 26th ult. Lieutenant ISAAC BICKLEY, of the 7th regt. U. S. infantry. He was in his twentieth year, and a native of Kentucky. At the prospect of war with Great Britain, he applied for, and obtained a commission in the army. Being pleased with a military life, he devoted all his leisure to the study of his profession—but a wretched climate has parted him forever from his relations and friends & from that profession to which his whole soul was devoted. This untimely death has filled with distress the hearts of his relatives—an event which they will always remember with the deepest grief.

¶ The "Kentucky Gazette" will in future go to press at 4 o'clock on Monday evenings. This arrangement to facilitate the publication of our paper, though made at some expense to us—will, it is presumed, be very satisfactory to our subscribers.

Advertisements should be left early in the morning on Mondays, to insure insertion.

¶ For the convenience of correspondents, a Communication Box is affixed to the front door of the office, where their favours may be deposited.

THE POSSESSION OF CANADA.

The war in the North-West has closed—peace is now sealed with the blood of the Kentuckians. Our exertions have at length ended a war of twenty years duration. Let Kentuckians exult! Let the whole western people rejoice—for never were their affairs more prosperous!

In Upper Canada the death warrant of western prosperity was written more than a quarter of a century ago—and has been in a constant state of execution ever since. It was the British government in Upper Canada that armed the Indians to defeat Harmer and St. Clair. It was the British government in Upper Canada that supplied the Indians who fought General Wayne in 1794, with tomahawks, rifles, scalping knives, powder, and with provisions.

It was the British government in Upper Canada that furnished the Indians with the accoutrements of war to murder our Daviess and our Owen, and many other of our friends and fellow-citizens at Tippecanoe. And all these infernal acts took place whilst the British government were professing the most profound friendship to this country.

Thanks to the Almighty, we have at length destroyed the cause of war to the west and north-west. The possession of Canada is a sure guarantee to the safety of our frontier settlements. One of the principal causes of the war with England is settled forever. So long as we hold Canada we are safe.

After the western people have sent there thousands and tens of thousands to the field—after they have spilled the best blood of the country for "free trade and sailors rights" & for security from the British scalping knife, it is insinuated (with what view, God knows) that the administration will give up Canada on a truce of peace.

Can it be possible that the administration have determined to abandon the western people—those very people who have borne the brunt of the war—who have marched with their thousands to the field without the prospect of pay, and for no other consideration than the good of the whole country? It can never be!

It is true that when the western people took up arms in the present war, they were determined to maintain to the extent of their ability, the insulted rights of the eastern seamen; (and this point they never will abandon,) but they expected security themselves—and they never can be willing to any peace short of GENERAL SECURITY.

The people of Kentucky and of the western country will not forget, if the eastern merchants do, that the termination of hostilities

at the close of the revolution, was nothing more in fact than a truce with England. The people of the western country recollect that the British have been fighting us ever since, through their allies on the frontiers. The people of the western country, altho' not immediately interested, have beheld with indignation and chagrin the constant degradation of our rights on the ocean—by the plunder of our property and the impressment of our citizens on that element.

Having this idea of our affairs with England, they never will yield to that haughty power the least mite.

We repeat the assertion—It cannot be possible that Canada is to be surrendered to the enemy!

ILLUMINATION.

The glorious news we received from the N. W. Army the beginning of the last week, would have been followed immediately by an illumination, it is supposed, but for the painful suspense the public were in for the gallant CHAUNCEY. On

Friday however, the mail brought us news not only of the safety of Chauncey, but of his partial success. The defeat of the British squadron by a force greatly inferior, with the probability of the destruction of the enemy's largest ship, united to the capture of four of his vessels and 285 of his soldiers, may justly be called a brilliant victory. The citizens of Lexington accordingly on Friday evening last, united in the celebration of the land and naval victories by the firing of cannon, illuminating the town and exhibiting fire works.

DARK LANTHERNS.

A correspondent requests the editors of the Kentucky Gazette to enquire of the Trustees of the town, whether the by-law directing the streets to be lighted, has been repealed?—and if it is still in force, why are the persons whose duty it is to execute the law, not punished for their neglect? The Trustees cannot be ignorant of the fact, and it is hoped will not longer suffer this imposition on the citizens to pass unnoticed.

EASTERN ELECTIONS.—The recent elections held in several of the eastern states, have terminated in an accession of strength to the republican cause.

In Maryland, the republicans have a majority on a joint vote of the Senate and House of Delegates—the federal governor will of course be dismissed, and a man of republican principles placed in his seat—we consider this a most fortunate political event.

In Vermont, the Democrats are completely successful.

In Pennsylvania, the accession to the republican cause, and the increasing popularity of the war, are highly auspicious.

In Delaware, the opposition are still numerous, and a federal governor has been again placed in power.

However, upon the whole, the election news is cheering—and from present appearances the regeneration of old Massachusetts is not at all impossible. The tories of Boston tremble at the prospect. Many of the honest federalists have deserted the standard of rebellion, and declare their willingness to unite in the cause of their country—if they are sincere, we wish them joy on their repentence.

American Privateers, continue successfully employed on the ocean—Niles's list gives the number of prizes taken from the enemy since the war at 603. The Argus is said to have destroyed, previous to her capture, 21 sail of English merchantmen.

THE NEWS.

We have nothing further from Chauncey, except a confirmation of the account we published on Friday in an extra—which we re-published to-day.

Some further particulars have been received relative to Proctor's defeat, who it seems in company with Elliott fled the first fire, mounted on his servant's horse, leaving his sword and hat in his carriage. Col. Johnson, we are happy to state, will recover—he received five wounds whilst charging the enemy's lines, his horse having seven shots, fell under him; at this instant an Indian advanced upon the colonel to dispatch him with his tomahawk—but the colonel anticipated his design, & shot him through the head with his pistol.

The prisoners are about six hundred in number—who are to be escorted to Chillicothe. From Detroit an expedition is preparing for Michillimakinac.

Extract of a letter from Col. GEO. TROTTER,

"Camp on Battle Ground, near the

Moravian Towns, October 6.

"We are compelled to remain here to-day to collect the vast quantities military stores the British had in their flight abandoned, from 30 to 50 miles back. Rafts are constructing to transport them to our boats and shipping about 30 miles back. The result of the battle is, including a few British soldiers captured in their barges before the battle, near 600 regulars and 24 officers. Elliott, Tecumseh and Proctor fled at the commencement of the action.

"We have lost 13 killed and 25 wounded. The British lost 12 or 15 killed, and at least 60 Indians. Two companies of Johnson's regiment charged in column through the British lines, and the enemy hearing my brigade advancing through the bushes, surrendered—making but a shameful fight. The force of the enemy in the battle was upwards of 500 regulars and 8 or 9 hundred Indians. The whole British line fired at a long distance at my brigade, but over shot us. We have taken in all 10 or 15 pieces of cannon, and from 2 to 4000 stand of arms.

Our loss is apportioned as follows:

Johnson's reg't.	10 killed	22 wounded
Trotter's brigade	1	1
Allen's do	1	1
Caldwell's do	1	1

13 25

From the Kentucky Gazette Extra of October 22.

CHAUNCEYSAFE—AND THE BRITISH FLEET DEFEATED.

Brave souls ahoy!—all hearts be up, To Seamen's rights send round the cup

FOUR of the British squadron on Lake Ontario, have been captured by Com. Chauncey. They were intercepted while convoying troops from the head of the Lake to Kingston. Two hundred and eighty-five German regulars were captured, and ten officers. Two of the vessels were the Julia and Growler, formerly belonging to our squadron. The Lady of the Lake and Sylph, [our fastest sailing vessels] were left in pursuit of another vessel of the enemy's fleet.

Gen. WILKINSON, with 4500 troops, had embarked from Fort George, under convoy of Com. Chauncey, and arrived at Sackett's Harbour. An immediate attack on Kingston was expected.

The naval action on the 28th was but partial. The Gen. Pike engaged the whole British squadron for half an hour. Yeo's ship was nearly destroyed—at one time the whole British fleet surrounded her to keep the Pike off, and she was finally run aground under protection of the British batteries, at the head of the Lake. Chauncey lost 28 men killed and wounded in his ship.

Col. SCOTT commands at Fort George, with 700 regulars and 3000 militia—Gen. HAMPTON's army, 4000 strong, had arrived at Ogdensburg.

We congratulate our readers on our complete superiority on Lake Ontario.—The British never can recover the loss of the Wolfe, and their four captured vessels. Although Chauncey's success has not been so complete as Perry's, it is scarcely less brilliant and interesting. We can now transport our troops to any point on the Lake.

New-York, October 13.

The Northern Mail of last evening brought nothing later than the 5th inst. from Sackett's Harbor. Com. Chauncey, with his fleet and prizes, arrived at the Harbour on the morning of the 6th.

By the Steam Boat, this morning, we shall in all probability receive the details of Com. Chauncey's last cruise.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18, 1813.

Two young gentlemen passed here yesterday from the south, who bring accounts of a very stubborn battle having been fought between the lower Creeks and the Georgians, at the Cuttawa town. The loss was very great on both sides—but the whites maintained the ground.

Another young gentleman arrived in town yesterday from the same direction, who informs us of the arrival at home of one of the old chiefs of the Upper Creeks, very badly wounded with a stone arrow point, in the arm, which was near mortifying. It has been extracted and the old man likely to do well.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, Oct. 7.

Gen. Toledo left this place on Tuesday evening last, for the interior of the United States. He contemplates passing thro' West Tennessee & Kentucky, in which states he will probably spend some weeks. During the short stay the general made in this village, he won the good opinion of all who became acquainted with him, and there best wishes will attend him, wherever he may go. The glorious cause in which he has embarked, although unsuccessful, would have ensured him friends among a people so entirely republican and hospitable as the inhabitants of Feliciana. But to an ardent zeal in the cause of liberty, Gen. Toledo unites an active, vigorous, and highly cultivated mind; an open, frank manner, and the carriage of an accomplished gentleman.

And what renders him still more interesting, he is a native of Spanish America, struggling for the Independence of his country.

Time Piece.

By WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Major General in the army of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the VIIIth Military District:—

A PROCLAMATION.

The enemy having been driven from the Territory of Michigan, and a part of the army under my command having taken possession of it, it becomes necessary that the civil government of the Territory should be re-established, and the former officers renew the exercise of their authority: I have, therefore, thought proper to proclaim that all appointments and commissions which have been derived from British officers are at an end; that the citizens of the territory are restored to all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed previous to the capitulation made by Gen. Hull on the 16th of August, 1812. Under the present circumstances, and until the will of the government can be made known, I have thought proper to direct that all persons having civil offices in the territory of Michigan, at the period of the capitulation of Detroit, resume the exercise of the powers appertaining to their offices respectively. In the present dispersed state of its population, many officers are doubtless absent—in all cases thus situated, the last incumbent who resigned the office will resume the exercise of its duties. The laws enforced at the period above mentioned will be re-established, and continue until repealed by the proper authority.

Given at Head-Quarters, Detroit, the 29th day of September, 1813.

W. HENRY HARRISON.

By the General,
JOHN O'FALLON, Aid-de-Camp.

STOLEN or STRAYED from before Doctor McCalla's shop, on Wednesday morning the 13th instant, a BAY HORSE—his hind feet and right fore foot white, a white snip on his nose, shot before, about fifteen hands high, five years old, had on a blind bridle and a rope round his neck. Whoever will give information where the said horse can be found, or deliver him to me, one mile from Lexington on the Georgetown road, shall receive the above reward.

NOTICE.

To the Militia of Kentucky, who have been in the service of the United States.

FUNDS have been placed in my hands for the payment of retained component parts of rations.—Officers will be paid upon producing the certificate of the issuing Commissary, stating the amount due them. Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, will be paid, so soon as the commandants of their respective corps, comply with the annexed extract from the order of his Excellency Major Gen. William H. Harrison:—

"—as authority for making this payment, you will require from the issuing commissaries, a certificate of the number of retained component parts of rations for each month, due to each officer, and certificate of the number of retained component parts of rations due to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of each regiment or battalion, or when a company is not attached to a regiment or battalion, the commandant of such company shall furnish you with a certified copy of his muster roll, for every two months, to enable you to ascertain the names of individuals of companies, and that you make no payments, but to the individuals themselves, or in case of death, to their legal representatives.

(Signed) W. H. HARRISON.

It is recommended to commanders of corps, to comply with the above order as speedily as possible, forwarding me their muster rolls.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, 23d Oct. 1813.

43 4

* The Printers of the Frankfort Argus, Bardstown Repository, Washington Dove, Danville Light House, and Lexington Reporter, are requested to give the above notice three insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to the Printers of this paper for payment.

Mr. VAUGHAN'S BENEFIT.

THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed, (for that night only) Mr. Gaston, who exhibited the Balloon, &c. &c. at Louisville, and gave such unrivalled satisfaction there, has embraced this opportunity to gratify the inhabitants of Lexington, by a Grand Display and exact representation of the

VICTORY GAINED BY COM. CHAUNCEY,

over the British Squadron on Lake Ontario.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30th, 1813,

Will be presented a Tragedy, in 3 acts (never

performed here) called the

WIDOW OF MALABAR,

OR THE

Tyranny of Custom.

In act 3d.—The Procession of Indamora to the

Funeral Pile, attended by the priests of Brahma.

In the course of the evening Mr. Vaughan

will sing an entire New Song, written by himself, entitled the AMERICAN WIFE.

The whole to conclude with Mr. Gaston's exhibition of the battle between Com. Chauncey and the British squadron—particulars of which, with other entertainments, will be announced in the bills of the day.

RICHARD MARSH

ESPECIALLY informs the public, that he

has removed to the upper part of the Theatre,

where he continues to make and repair Umbrellas as usual.

October 22, 1813.

43-4f

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from before Doctor

Mc



Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in Philadelphia only at his Family Medicines Ware-house, No. 137, North east corner of Race and North Second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL.

OR, NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Price One Dollar and fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, and various complaints resulting from improvidence of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases, of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED STOMACHIC Elixir of HEALTH;

Price \$1 50 cents.

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS,

(Price two dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS.

(Price one dollar.)

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

INFALLIBLE WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in

all Families. Price 50 cents.

SYMPOTMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, pallor of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swollen belly; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or colic pains; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitation of the heart; swoonings, cold sweats; palsies, epileptic fits, &c. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

DR. DYOTT'S

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant fevers.

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Cholera Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestions, Costiveness, Hypochondriac & Hysterical complaints, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marshy humors, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

DR. DYOTT'S

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the itch.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

DR. DYOTT'S

INFALLIBLE TOOTH-ACH DROPS,

Price 50 cents.

CIRCASSIAN EYE-WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all disorders of the eyes, Price 50 cents

DR. TISSOT'S

CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS,

(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM of LIFE.

(Price one dollar.)

THE BALM of IBERIA.

Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. &c.

(Price two dollars.)

THE RESTORATIVE DENTIFRICE.

For cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

Since these invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects—many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by the following agents:

Messrs. McCalla, Gaines & Co. Lexington, Ky.

James Ritchie, Merchant, Winchester, Ky.

Crockett & Weisger, Frankfort, Ky.

John & James Bradshaw, Shelbyville, Ky.

William R. Hynes, Bardstown, Ky.

Messrs. Lether & McKee, Lancaster, Ky.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis at each of the above places.

July 29, 1813. 29—o. 1 year.

MASON'S INN,

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened a

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12—tf

WANTED TO HIRE

A Black Boy,

between 13 and 15 years of age, well acquainted with house work, for whom liberal wages will be given. None will be taken without a good character, apply to

I & E. WOODRUFF.

FALL GOODS.

H. BOSWELL & Co. Opposite the Branch Bank, Main Street Lexington,

Have just received a supply of Fall and Winter Goods, from Philadelphia, among which are the following articles:

FINE & COARSE CLOTHES,

DRAB & OLIVE COATINGS,

FLANNEL & ROSE BLANKETS,

CAMBRICKS, SHIRTING & LENO

MUSLINS,

COTTON, STRIPES, PLAIDS, &

CHAMBRAYS,

BLACK, GREEN & SCARLET BOMBET,

WORSTED, COTTON & SILK STOCKINGS,

CORK SOLE, RED, MOROCCO & LEATHER SHOES,

MOROCCO, FUR & WOOL HATS,

SILK & COTTON UMBRELLAS,

BLACK, CHECKED & LEVANTINE SILKS,

ELEGANT FASHIONABLE STRAW BOONIES,

BLACK, PINK, BLUE & GREEN CAMPBRIES,

SUPERFINE CASHMERE & ENGLISH PRINTED CALICOES,

WHITE & BLACK LACES,

CHENILLE, RIBANDS & MILLINETS,

KID, SILK & BUCKSKIN GLOVES,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, QUEENS, CHINA GLASS AND

HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, September 12, 1813. 36—tf

WILL CONSTANTLY GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH, FOR

McCalla, Gaines & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general supply of genuine MEDICINE and PAINTS, in addition to their former stock.

ALSO, QUANTITY OF

Lemon Acid, of superior quality, for making Punch, Lemonade, which is equal to the Fresh Fruit, and will keep any length of time. A generous deduction made to Tavern Keepers and others who buy the quantity.

They likewise keep up the supply of Doct. Rogers' Pulmonic Deturgent, in Cakes, for the cure of Coughs, Consumptions, &c.

They wish to purchase a quantity of clean white clover seed of the present year.

Lexington, July 20th, 1813.

Cock, Trimble & Fowler,

HATTERS.

HAVE established a factory in Lexington, and will carry on the Hatting Business, in all its various branches. Orders will be thankfully received, and the greatest attention and industry used to execute their work in the best manner, and to give satisfaction to their customers. Their front shop is kept in the frame house opposite the Gazette office.

31—tf

August 3, 1813.

VEVAY.

THIS town just laid out on a liberal plan, is situated in the Indiana Territory, on the bank of the Ohio river, about 22 miles above Madison and eight above the mouth of the Kentucky river—the situation is truly beautiful, being in the centre of the flourishing and very important settlement of New-Switzerland, where the cultivation of the vine is carried on with great success; the soil and climate being well adapted to it. The immense quantity of wine which will be made annually in this settlement and its vicinity, will render VEVAY one of the most important places in the western country. On the Kentucky side there is a flourishing and wealthy settlement. The inhabitants, besides large apple and peach orchards, also begin to plant Vineyards. It is remarkable that for a considerable distance above and below this place, the orchards bear every year. A Post-Office is established here, and the mail from Jeffersonville to Cincinnati passes and repasses every week. Besides these great advantages, this town has that of being laid out on a healthy, rich, high and dry, hough level spot.

There is a saw and grist-mill within one and a half miles, and another grist-mill will be in operation this fall, within three and a half miles back of this place.

Lots will be sold at Auction on the third Monday and Tuesday of November next—the terms of payment will be one six month ready money, and the balance in three annual instalments. Tradesmen will be encouraged.

JOHN FRANCIS DUFOUR.

September 13, 1813.

N. B. First rate Coopers, who could make wine vessels of any size, from 5 to 2000 gallons, would meet with great encouragement.

JOHN G. COWLING & Co.

WILL CONSTANTLY GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH, FOR

TALLOW,

CRACKLINS,

ROSLIN &

KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES.

Families, Lime and Brick burners, Distillers, &c. who may not reside at too great a distance from town, may find it to their interest to save their ashes, and send them to the said factory, where, for every bushel of prime ashes, they will receive nine pence.

The inhabitants of Lexington will render a service to the above mentioned establishment, by charging their servants to save their ashes.

Any person who may be desirous to contract for the delivering of any quantity of Hogs Lard—say from 1000 to 20,000 lbs. weight, during the present Autumn and Winter, will please apply to

JOHN G. COWLING.

Lexington, Sept. 7, 1813. 36—tf

NOTICE.